State Library.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892. NO. 1,574.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

For one year (in advance)..... $3 00
For six months..... 1 75
For three months..... 1 00

OFFICE:

Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge	Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector	M. J. Cody.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	John D. Murphey.
Treasurer	Joseph A. Brown
District Attorney	H. M. Eddy.
John J. Welch	Assessor.
D. M. Walters	Coroner & Public Administrator.
Superintendent of Schools	Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District	William Calnan.
Supervisor, Second District	William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District	Watkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District	N. B. Hunewill.
Supervisor, Fifth District	Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. F. OSBORN & CO.

NO. 751 MARKET STR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

CABINET.

UPHOLSTERERS

CARRIAGE MAKERS

HARDWARE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Have you written me yet? If you haven't, wisdom and intelligent ambition suggest you write to-day. I promise you my liberal, personal attention. I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own locality, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. I charge nothing and receive nothing unless successful, as above. Nothing difficult to learn, or that requires much time. I desire but one person in a few in each district or county. I have ready taught a great deal of employment a large number who are making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new and sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Pacific Department—Distributing Office,

725 Market Street, History Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGLAND AS A WAR POWER.

Ben Butler Says She Always Hires Other People to Do Her Fighting.

Great Britain never had more than 25,000 soldiers from her own islands between the four seas, on any battlefield, and those were at Waterloo, while we had in our late war more than that number to starve or die of wounds or sickness in a single prison. Does anyone believe, asks Ben Butler in the North American Review, that England will ever forget that at the close of our war we disbanded quite 2,000,000 of soldiers and that 500,000 of them are yet alive to take a hand in any war in which the honor of our country is assailed by Great Britain? I have said, and perhaps may be criticised for it, that she is not a warlike nation. Her government is continually making war on small nations and hiring some one else to do the fighting.

If there is anything on which England can pride herself for prowess in war it is her navy. But she cannot forget that until almost within the present generation that navy could only be supplied with sailors sufficient to man it by dragging them from their homes by press gangs. The marquis of Salisbury seems to have faith in bonds in settling difficulties between England and this country. Be it so. England has given this country bonds in untold millions that she will keep the peace and be of good behavior. The first gun fired in the Behring sea by one of her vessels would be war as much as the first gun fired at Fort Sumter and as the battle of Gettysburg. War abrogates all treaties of amity and commerce. War permits the confiscation of all property of one belligerent found on its shores or within jurisdiction of the other.

Every debt, demand, certificate of stock, due from an American would be at once forfeited and confiscated. Every rood of our land owned by English syndicates or subjects would be lost to her. It would seem as if we could find the means to carry on the war by selling her property in open market and using the proceeds; and when we hear the shells from her fleet, if we should do so, breaking the plate glass in Broadway, we should be comfortably remembering that a great deal of it belonged to English people. Stopping the export of cotton for three months would starve Manchester and its workmen and would be of advantage to us, as cotton is very low in price and we could use it.

HARDY CAMELS.

They Flourish in Almost Any Latitude or Climate.

In a recent article on the camel, Lehmann remarks, according to Nature, that neither the most broiling heat nor the most intense cold, nor extreme daily or yearly variations hinder the distribution of the camel. The dromedary of the Sahara has better health there than in the more equably warm regions, though after a day of tropical heat the thermometer sometimes goes down several degrees below freezing point. In eastern Asia winter is the time the animals are made to work. In very intense cold they are sewn up in felt covers. Each race does best in its home, as a Soudan camel would not flourish in northeast Asia. Camels are very sensitive to moisture. In the region of tropical rains they are usually absent, and if caravans enter such regions, the results are greatly feared. The sensitiveness to dry or wet conditions is seen in the characters of the different races. The finest, most noble-looking animals, with short, silklike hair, are found in the interior of deserts (as in the Juarek region" in north Africa), and they cannot be used for journeys to moist regions. Even in Fezzan (south of Tripoli) the animals are shorter and fatter, with long, coarse hair; and in Nile lands and on coasts it is the same. These animals, moreover, are less serviceable as regards speed and endurance.

SEA SERPENTS.

Scientists Who Believe in These Marine Monsters.

Prof. Agassiz was a firm believer in the existence of a sea-serpent of exceptional proportions, and spent a neat deal of time collecting material bearing on that subject, says the Philadelphia Press. He was especially interested in anything appertaining to the sea monster which made such a stir along the Atlantic coast in 1856. This serpent appeared first at Nahant, Mass., and was followed along the coast for miles by the excited citizens of Nahant, Lynn and Swampscott, many of whom made affidavit to what they had seen.

Sir Charles Leyell, the noted geologist, thought it altogether probable that some of the primeval monsters may have survived until these latter days; and, like the renowned professor above mentioned, spent months and years collecting and arranging sea-serpents lore.

Prof. Busby says: "I have with my own eyes seen a sea-serpent not less than one hundred and eighty feet in length lashing the waves of the bay of Bengal. . . . I know that I was wide awake at the time and that the object I saw was not kelp, 'marine gelatin,' or any other inanimate substance. . . . I believe in sea-serpents because I have been near enough to one (the one just mentioned) to see its horrid teeth."

Sharks as Swimmers.

For long-distance swimming the shark may be said to hold the record, as he can outstrip the swiftest ships, apparently without effort, swimming and playing around them, and ever on the lookout for prey.

MARRIAGES IN CHINA.

It Is Not Absolutely Necessary for the Bridegroom to Be Present.

A Chinese engagement dates its beginning from the exchange of red cards between the parents of the contracting parties. These cards in many districts are immense documents almost the size of a horse-blanket. They are important for the reason that they are used as evidence in case of disagreements in the future. We seldom hear in China of broken engagements. Yet if a quarrel cannot be settled peaceably recourse is had to the law, and the judge usually imposes a fine upon the party who has broken the contract. The chief incident in a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride in her bridal clothes before the house of her chosen one. That is a de facto fulfillment of the contract. The wedding day is determined by the parents of the groom. The imperial calendar names the lucky days, and on such days the so-called "red celebrations" take place, both in the city and country. The same bridal clothes may be used several times. In districts where it is customary to celebrate the weddings in the forenoon the weddings of the co-wives take place in the afternoon or in the evening, according to the Ostsatischer Lloyd. The Chinese thus hope to make them less important. That the chief part of a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride at the house of the groom is illustrated again by the fact that the sons are often married without being present at their own weddings. It is not believed to be fortunate to change the wedding day when once decided. If the future husband, therefore, happens to be called away on the wedding day the marriage takes place by sending the bride to his house.

Chinese law recognizes seven grounds for divorce from a woman—childless, improper conduct, neglect of the parent of the husband, a tendency to steal, jealousy and incurable disease. A natural consequence of the importance attached in China to male heirs is that, where they are absent, the husband marries a co-wife. This, however, is not general, and is limited to families of wealth. The bad results of the system are recognized by the Chinese themselves. The practical Chinese, therefore, have adopted a more simple way of obtaining heirs—the adoption of children who belong to side branches of the family. In this way the family line is kept intact. In the absence of male descendants in the side branches of the family, the sons of strangers are adopted. The Chinese prefer this method to marrying second wives.

INTELLIGENT INSECTS.

South American Ants That Cultivate Grass, Own Slaves and Use Umbrellas.

A recent lecturer on ants and their ways described those of South America, who build immense structures and provide space for the storage of grain. Wood ants, inhabiting hardwood trees, divide their houses into forty compartments. Noticing the mining ants, the lecturer said much might be learned from their cleanly habits and their wonderful sanitary arrangements. Some kinds of ants do not keep cows, but live entirely on grain. Mr. Plunket gave some facts about their interesting harvesting operations — stating that they planted and cultivated a kind of grass called the rice and were so advanced in civilization that malting was understood by them. Then there are mushroom growing ants who cultivate fungus, and others again who use umbrellas. Several species make rafts on the black ants, rob them of their slaves and compel the poor black ants to do their slaves. In the burying of their dead ants show wonderful intelligence, having cemeteries, and even bury their slaves in a different place from their masters, and are quite up in funeral pageantry. In conclusion the lecturer said that much could be learned from ant life, in their wonderful government, sanitary arrangements, common brotherhood, nursing and care of the young, temperance and love of fresh air.

W. F. Lieseching, writing in the new number of the Belborne Society's Magazine on ants in Ceylon, says he saw one day a string of ants streaming forth, evidently in search of "pasturage new." He licked away the leader and waited to see the result. An immediate halt was made by the foremost ants, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The ants from behind kept arriving at the scene of the catastrophe and there was soon a black crowd of ants huddling and jostling one another. Some detached themselves from the main group and took a turn round, trying to find traces of their leader. At last the tail end of the line arrived, and after brief consultation they all started off again, and a line soon began to unravel itself from the tangled mass, moving back to the hole from which the whole company had so lately started on "pleasure bound or labor all intent."

Polished Bowlders.

A South African mining journal says the surfaces of numerous bowlders have been polished by the constant rubbing of countless herds of large game, such as the wildebeest. These examples of the attritions of rocks by animals are found in a good many parts of the Transvaal. The parts of the bowlders which offer convenient rubbing places for the animals have been put to so much use that they present highly polished surfaces, which are very unlike anything resulting from glacial or aqueous detrition.

WONDERFUL POWER OF COAL.

Man Recklessly Squandering His Future Support.

How long can the earth sustain life? is always an interesting question, and Sir Robert Ball discussed it in his usual fascinating way in the Fortnightly Review. "A very large part of the boasted advance of civilization is merely of an increased power of squandering. For what are we doing every day but inventing appliances to exhaust with ever greater rapidity the hoard of coal? There are just a certain number of tons of coal lying in the earth and when these are gone there can be no more forthcoming. There is no manufacture of coal in progress at the present time. The useful mineral was the product of a very singular period of the earth's history, the like of which has not again occurred in any noteworthy degree in the geological ages which have since run their course. Our steam engines are methods of spending this hoard; and what we often hear lauded as some triumph in human progress is merely the development of some fresh departure in a frightful extravagance. We would justly regard a man as guilty of expending his substance wastefully if he could not perform a journey without a coach-and-six and half a dozen outriders, and yet we insist that the great steamers that take us across the Atlantic shall be driven at a speed which requires engines, let us say, of twelve thousand horse-power. If the number of passengers on such a vessel be set down as five hundred, we have for each passenger the united force of twenty-four horses, night and day, throughout the voyage. I expect our descendants will think that our coal cellars have been emptied in a very wasteful manner, particularly when they reflect that if we had been content with a speed somewhat less than that at present demanded the necessary consumption of coal would have been reduced in a far greater proportion than the mere alteration of speed would imply. The coal of England may last a century or two; the coal in other parts of the globe may supply our cellars for a few months more; but the exhaustion of this truly marvelous product is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Doubtless the end of the coal, at least as an article of mighty commerce, will arrive within a period brief in comparison with the ages of human existence. But the history of humanity from first to last the few centuries through which we are now passing will stand out prominently as the coal-burning period."

RUINED BY HUGE WAVES.

Monster Ocean Rollers Which Are Caused by Strong Downward Currents.

The sea has in store one danger that the landsman never sees. Like the voyager, he may receive a visit from a cyclone, but he knows nothing of the power and terror of great waves. Unlike in themselves the force of a flood and that of a tornado, they are appalling and restless. The recent experience of the Normannia, which suffered severe damage, is from the visit of one of those monsters of the deep, and recalls that of other vessels. But the Rochester Courier and Advertiser says this wave was slight compared with the waves that they have encountered. While it injured only several of the Normannia's crew, the wave that struck the Italian bark Rosina in October, 1853, swept every man aboard but one into the sea; he escaped only because he was an invalid below. A hundred persons lost their lives from the wave encountered by the steamer San Francisco in December, 1853. The height of these waves can hardly be realized. The one encountered by the Umbria five years ago arose to the top of her masthead, fifty feet above the sea. Several waves measured by Capt. Kiddle, of the Celtic, in January, 1875, rose to the height of seventy feet and moved at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Equally high waves were observed by Admiral Fitzroy, of the English navy, off the Cape of Good Hope. The appalling height of one hundred feet was reached by the waves that Dumont d'Urville saw in the Southern sea.

Of course nothing could withstand the weight and force of these masses of water. Under them the most powerful vessel ever built would scarcely be more than an egg shell. There is no doubt that many of the ships that have gone down to sea never to return have fallen victims of their pitiless and resistless force. As to the origin of the great waves there has of late been some interesting speculation. It has been discovered that they are confined to the temperate latitudes. In these latitudes it has been discovered further that the surface of the ocean is often struck during storms by powerful downward currents. The conclusion is drawn from these two facts that the waves in question were the products of these vertical currents. Students of the subject claim in support of this conclusion that the most powerful wind blowing over the surface of the sea could not raise a crest above twenty-five feet.

A Queer Flower.

On Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in California, at a level of fourteen thousand feet above the sea and fifteen hundred feet above the timber-line, where there is no soil, and no moisture save snow and hail and ice, there grows a little flower shaped like a bell-flower, gaudy in colors of red, purple and blue. It is called Jacob's ladder; and its fragrance partakes of the white jasmine. It blooms alone; for it not only has no floral associates, but there is no creature—not even bird or insect—to keep it company.

ELECTRICITY NO EXCEPTION.

Dangers Attend Its Use Just as in the Case of Other Agencies.

Ever since electricity left its experimental stage in the laboratory and became a possible source of energy and power to man in advancing the commercial progress of the arts and sciences, the questions of the dangers to life and property have been brought prominently before the public just as the dangers attending the use of steam, of rapid locomotion on railroads, of illuminating gas and of dynamite were brought to the attention of the world, when these powerful agencies passed through their infancy and entered into the active service of man. In each instance there was always a class who took the partial or narrow view that if the new agency were dangerous it should be excluded from the public, or if admitted, it should be hampered by such limitations and exclusions as to render it almost useless for practical purposes, as well as to retard its future progress and advancement. It is said that upon the introduction of steam in England laws were passed limiting the pressure to thirty pounds to the square inch. Passengers were allowed to run at the "high rate of speed" of twelve miles per hour; the suggestion of thirty miles per hour was considered ridiculous, a journal of that time stating that the people would as soon be shot out of a cannon as to travel at such a "high rate of velocity," it being considered detrimental to respiration and the vital parts of the body. Great excitement occurred through the daily press when dynamite was first introduced not long ago, stringent laws being passsed in regard to its storage and transportation, a result of attempting to evade which caused many more risks and dangers by carrying and keeping it in everyday and unsuspected places. All manner of objections were brought against the introduction of gas as an illuminant, such as explosion, impurity of air by combustion and suffocation. Nearly everyone remembers, when the arc lights appeared in New York city, of the startling account in the papers of flames issuing from the body of a horse that had accidentally come in contact with one of the light wires.

All the old matters, however, have settled themselves with the laws of universal progress and the diffusion of knowledge, and we now find fewer accidents with steam pressure of one to two hundred pounds than with thirty then, and fewer accidents also with sixty to eighty miles per hour passenger traveling, considering the increase in the number carried, and fewer fires from gas than from candles or oil. Electricity thinks we may conclude then that the power or danger of any new form of energy should not, and will not, debar it from universal adoption, that being only a question of time. Intelligently managed and controlled, the most powerful and otherwise dangerous agency may be turned into man's best and most efficient servant. Thus, in dealing with the problems concerning the generation and distribution of the electric current, it should not be restricted by unintelligent legislation, limiting or fixing certain voltages, quantities, insulation, etc., but rather the aim should be to perfect means by which its full force may be realized, fostering its growth into a higher range of intensity and usefulness and thus to increase its efficiency.

NEW EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

A Party Going to Complete the Study of Lake Albert Edward.

An exploring party is about to undertake a very interesting mission in Central Africa. The Duc d'Uzes will lead the party, and will be accompanied by four white comrades and fifty Senegalese soldiers. They are to be taken up the Congo river as far as Stanley Falls on one of the steamers of the free state. At Stanley Falls they expect to hire from Tippu Tib and his nephew, Rochid, two hundred and fifty porters, and then they will plunge into the great forest east of Stanley Falls, with the intention of making their way to Lake Albert Edward.

Their route will lie a good way south of Stanley's route when he suffered so many hardships in the same great forest, on his way to Albert Nyanza. Undoubtedly the party will find tribes of natives that have never been heard of before. The most interesting part of their work, however, will be in the basin where Lake Albert Edward gathers the streams that are among the headwaters of the Nile. This lake is as yet known only on its north and east sides. Stanley solved the question which so long puzzled geographers, as to whether the lake flowed into Albert Nyanza and was therefore a Nile tributary, or whether its waters fed the Congo. He found that the Semliki river carries the waters of the lake into Albert Nyanza and the Nile, and along the east bank of this little river he discovered the wonderful snow-clad mountain range of which the now famous Ruwenzori is the crowning feature.

It is not known as yet, however, how large Lake Albert Edward really is, and this will be one of the questions for the present exploring party to settle. They also expect to make a thorough study of the hydrography of this region, so it may be known how far south and west the basin of the Nile extends. It is probable that the great forest hides in its gloomy depths more than one of the sources of the Nile. In a geographical sense the work which this expedition is to undertake is one of the most interesting enterprises which yet await the explorers of Africa.

COYOTES IN CALIFORNIA.

How a Strange Tawny Army Secures Breakfast in the Desert.

In the dim light of the early morning in certain parts of the Humboldt, Pernegat, Mason and other valleys may be seen a queer tawny army marshaled in some places by dozens and in others by scores. The army is called together by a reveille, and soon thereafter the strange music, which breaks the stillness of the desert, swells into a chorus, participated in by all the members of the tawny troop. It is the gathering of the coyotes, and they are out, their appetites sharpened by the crisp air, to gain their regular breakfast of jerked jack-rabbit meat. There is a snifling among the sage and greasewood by the avant-couriers of the sharp-toothed brigade. Meantime all the others have been deployed in such a manner that when a fleet-footed jack has been raised from his lair he is passed on and on. The coyotes usually arrange themselves in the form of a long ellipse. Thus the jack, however large and strong he may be, and whether fleet as the wind, is sure to at last weary himself. He cannot get out, for a wily coyote at every turn checks him and keeps him in the ellipse and in the lead of his pursuer. When the coyote in pursuit tires, another, fresh as the air of the morning, takes up the chase. Thus an untiring Nemesis is always after him, and in due time the tired, panting rabbit falls a prey to the yellow troop. At the death they all rush in, their jaws working like fast-flying shear blades. The rabbit is cut in pieces, snapped up and eaten, and then another weird reveille is sounded, another jack is started up, and thus they go for two or three hours sometimes, until the hunger of all is appeased.

This hunting in troops, as is pointed out by Col. Joseph Grandelmyer, the sagebrush pioneer, enables each of the brigade of coyotes to get a good meal. If but one of the coyotes were to start after the rapid-flying jack he would become quickly winded without affecting the jack whatever, but with relays of coyotes, and one always to take up the chase when the other is tired, victory soon perches on their banner. Grandelmyer insists that the coyote army is most scientifically generaled. The commander in chief, a veteran of the chase, usually sits on some slight eminence, his lieutenants and aids being in full view to repeat his orders.

"Never was there a better drilled army than this of the coyotes," said he to a San Francisco Examiner man. "What they don't know about maneuvering, ambuscades and the tactics of the field generally it will take a long time to find out. I have studied them much. It is one of the most interesting sights of the desert to see the marshaling of the coyotes at the sounding of the weird reveille and watch their capture of the rabbits."

OUT OF A JOB.

English Aristocrats Who Are Looking for Work.

The following advertisement lately appeared in an English newspaper, says the Financial World:

"Directors wanted of good social standing for a new company now in course of formation; qualification will be found for selected applicants, and remuneration will be on a liberal scale."

To this there were one hundred and forty-one replies received: One earl, one viscount, four barons, seven baronets, one knight, thirteen honorables, six members of parliament, four generals, one admiral, nine colonels, four majors, fourteen army captains, three minor naval officers and seventy-three without rank or title. There were some very amusing letters accompanying the applications. The earl said: "I need not point out that, should you entertain my proposal, an important leverage in procuring a good subscription of public capital will be gained by my title, which is an old one, and likely to prove an attraction to investors. I may also state that if appointed I should always make it a point of driving to the general meetings in my brougham and pair, with servants in full livery. This, I have been told by friends sitting on company boards, is a great factor in inspiring shareholders with confidence."

One of the barons wanted to know "if the fees were paid in advance, irrespective of any profits made by the company." One of the members of parliament wrote that he had no doubt that, if he were appointed, it would result in heavy purchases of shares in his constituency, where he was very popular. "And," he added, "it would be well if the bona fides of your scheme were assured, at any rate, on the surface." The last part of the sentence would seem to rather give the virtuous legislator away, as he evidently did not care whether the scheme was good or not.

The Eldora Food Woman.

Warner Snoad, president of the Women's Progressive society, London, writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that in Iceland men and women are in most respects equals, governed in municipal affairs, but not yet in those of the state, by representatives elected by men and women together. The future citizens are taught by their mothers, and in the whole island not a single illiterate is to be found, every child being able to read, write and cipher by the time it has reached the age of seven. And those voting mothers who educate their own children have produced a nation in which there are no prisons, no police, no thieves, no enormously rich, no miserably poor; just a plain, temperate, chaste, educated and intelligent people.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras,

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

During the fiscal year of 1889-90, the last one preceding the McKinley law, our imports consisted of $507,571,764
of dutiable goods and $266,102,778
of goods then on the free list. During the fiscal year of 1891-92 we imported only
$369,400,801
dutiable merchandise, and $458,000,772
of goods on the free list.

Pearl Buttons.

The Democratic orators have much to say about "pearl buttons," asserting that the ladies have to pay more for these useful and ornamental appendages to their apparel on account of the "high tariff" on them. The truth is, but they don't want to tell the truth, such buttons are cheaper then they were before the McKinley tariff was passed. When that bill was enacted there were but 20 pearl button factories in the United States, and only 200 persons were employed in them. Now there are 205 factories in this country, giving constant employment to 8000 persons. Such is one of the benefits of a Protective Tariff.

The California Press Association will hold its annual meeting at Pasadena on November 15th, at 8 o'clock. The members will mostly leave San Francisco on the afternoon train of the 14th. The first evening's exercises are to consist of a program to be arranged by the people of Pasadena, the address of the President, and a general social. Wednesday will be devoted to sight-seeing, and the business of the meeting, and in the evening addresses and papers will be presented by J. A. Woodson, of the Sacramento Record-Union, Dr. J. A. Booth, of the Needle's Eye, and Miss Louise Francis, of the Castroville Enterprise.

Louis B. McWhirter, a prominent citizen and Democratic politician of Fresno, was assassinated in his yard at 3 o'clock on Monday morning. He heard a noise in the yard and went out to investigate and was shot to death, a bullet entering his heart. It is thought he was shot by political enemies in his own party, there being two Democratic factions in that county.

While the new cruisers now in the Pacific will go to New York to show themselves, San Francisco and the Pacific Coast will have to depend on the Monterey to defend us from foreign foes—if we should have any to molest us,

Mrs. Martin Murphy, one of the pioneer women of California, died at San Jose on Monday, aged 84. Her sons are prominent in Democratic circles and old residents of San Jose.

The McKinley bill has closed sixty tin plate works in Wales, throwing out of employment 10,000 men, many of whom are coming to the United States to get employment.

The Enterprise says a bale of hay frightened a horse on the Ophir grade near Virginia City a few days ago. Is hay such a rarity in Virginia City that horses get frightened at it?

William Carriger, a farmer living near Sonoma, was shot and killed by a drunken brother, Boggs Carriger, on Saturday night last. Family troubles were the cause.

The Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was almost completely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last.

Cleveland continues his letter writing, every letter being a nail in his political coffin.

The office of Sheriff of Sutter county must be a big prize, as there are seven Republican candidates for the nomination.

The Supreme Court has refused to interfere in the case of Vincent, the Fresno wife murderer, and he must hang.

It is said the cholera has reached Havana. That is getting pretty close to Uncle Sam's domains.

American fruit, particularly California Bartlett pears, is in demand in England.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was 83 on Monday, and enjoys good health.

IT IS COMING.

The cholera is steadily tramping towards the United States, and nothing can prevent its introduction from Europe excepting the cleaning of every vessel leaving Europe with immigrants for the United States. Vessels from Hamburg have taken it to England, and ships from the same port will bring it to this country. We do not believe that quarantined vessels from infected ports will keep the scourge from the United States. The breezes from over the Atlantic will waft it to our shores, and the only thing we can do is to lean up and prepare for its visitation. Clean the cities, towns, and your back yards. Use plenty of chloride of lime, carbolic, and other disinfectants, and live temperately. Quarantining foreign vessels may be the means of keeping it from us for a longer period, but we must not expect to escape it entirely. It will come and spread as the Russian La Grippe did, without any regard to quarantine regulations.

Another Anniversary.

The citizens of San Diego are making great preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of this coast by Juan Rodriques Cabrillo, the celebration to take place on the 28th and 29th of this month. The Government will send the Pacific Squadron to that port to participate in a grand naval review. There will be an Indian fiesta, a military review, aquatic sports, banquet and literary exercises appropriate to the occasion. Gov. Markham will preside, and an oration and poem will eminate from Col. W. H. L. Barnes and ex-U. S. Minister Daggett, and there will be other interesting doings. This will be a pleasant time to visit the pioneer city of the State and enjoy the holiday festivities.

The Reno Journal thinks it would beyond question be a good thing for Nevada if the California line was extended east to Utah. It says: "We would then be a part of a great State, taxation would be lighter and the value of property would be enhanced. With this State annexed to California there would not, of course, be so many offices to fill as there now is, consequently the discussion of the subject is almost prohibited by the politicians. However, unless silver is remonetized by congressional legislation or its price advanced by speculators, annexation may be absolutely necessary in a few years. It looks like a burlesque to have less than fifty thousand people endeavoring to maintain a State government modeled after that of New York and Pennsylvania, with their millions of inhabitants."

There is more sense in the above proposition than there was in that of annexing the Eastern California counties of Alpine, Inyo and Mono to Nevada.

The State Fair will open at Sacramento on Monday next, to continue until the 17th inclusive. This will be the finest State exposition ever held in California. The historical exhibit alone will be worth a trip to Sacramento. The exhibit of stock will be very large and grand, and the races will surpass any race meeting we have had in the State.

Rev. Mills, the revivalist, is stirring up the sinners of San Francisco. Last week on Thursday some 1100 stores were closed to enable employes to attend his church.—It is safe to say that a majority of the employes went on a picnic to Oakland and Alameda.

Contract marriages are having a depressing effect on the purses of clergymen, Justices, etc., who are authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. We notice in our exchanges many contract marriages in all parts of the State.

From our exchanges we judge Fresno county is about to throw its corrupt Democratic rulers, and try the Republicans awhile. It is evident almost any change in that county will be for the better.

NEW TO-DAY.

PROTECTION! RECIPROCITY!

FOR
HARRISON
&
REID.

FIRST RALLY
OF THE
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
OF 1892.

HON. JOHN F. DAVIS,
NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS,
Will address the People at
BENTON, Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 14.
BODIE, Thursday, SEPTEMBER 15.
BRIDGEPORT, Friday, SEPTEMBER 16.
COLEVILLE, Saturday, SEP'T 17.

F. H. MEYERS, Chairman
Executive Committee Rep. State Cen. Com.
C. F. BASSETT, Secretary. a3-td

SHORT TARIFF SERMON

N. Y. American Economist.

QUESTIONS FOR FREE-TRADERS.

How do you explain the increase in pauperism from 1 in 24 of the population of New York State in 1851, to one in 17 of the population in 1856—all during the "golden days" of our last Free-Trade Tariff?

Are British manufacturers who declare dividends of 25 and 33⅓ per cent. robber barons?

Do you believe Senator Carlisle, who has always been considered the greatest Free-Trader of you all, when he tells you that prices averaged lower and wages higher on September 1, 1891, than during June, July and August, 1889?

If so, were you lying or yourself deceived in your irrepressible howling about McKinley prices and reduced wages since the new Tariff passed?

How do you explain the decline in England's silk manufacture from $60,000,000 a year under Protection to $7,500,000 now?

Does not the increase of imports of silk goods from $11,000,000 under Protection to $55,000,000 under Free-Trade explain it?

Would not our own production of silk goods, which rose from $35,000,000 in 1882 to about $60,000,000 now, fall off similarly if we adopted Free-Trade?

Is there an ironworker in England who averages even one-seventh of $29 85 a day, which is the average net wages per day paid by A. R. Whitney & Co. from July 1, 1891 to July 1, 1892 to their rollers on cotton ties and steel hoops?

If the McKinley Tariff does not protect the farmer, why have imports of farm products greatly decreased?

If it depresses the prices of farm products, why are they 18 per cent. higher than two years ago?

If it stimulated the use of shoddy, why does the census show that less shoddy is used than ever before?

If it raised prices of manufactures, why do Democratic Senators agree that those prices are lower?

If Protection is a "fraud," why was Benjamin Franklin a Protectionist?

How can Protection be unconstitutional when the Supreme Court of the United States, the one authority competent to pronounce upon that question, has over and over again affirmed the constitutionality of Protective Tariffs?

Is it possible that the very men who framed the Constitution passed an unconstitutional measure when they enacted the first Tariff law?

Did the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, not know a constitutional law when he saw it?

If the Springer Free-Wool bill would benefit manufacturers, why have 90 per cent. of the wool manufacturers protested to Congress against its passage?

If cheapness is a sign of prosperity, why do you, one and all, mourn over cheapness when it affects your own business?

If Free-Trade Cleveland is a Jeffersonian Democrat, what was Protectionist Jefferson himself?

Judge James McM. Shafter died in San Francisco on Monday evening, aged 76.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNty Central Committee is hereby called for SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892, at Bodie, for the purpose of fixing date for holding Primary Election, naming time and place for holding Convention, apportioning Delegates and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A full attendance is requested.

E. L. REESE, Chairman.
GEORGE DELURY, Secretary. au20 td

For Sheriff,
D. J. McDONNEL.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Treasurer.
JOE A. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
J. D. MURPHEY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE K. FITZPATRICK,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.
A. MAESTRETTI,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff,
P. E. VAN LOAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING. HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

NEW TO-DAY

[illegible] CXL.

An [illegible] for the issuance of [illegible] bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California: one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts duly warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of four thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rent, and charge, to collect a sum of money as the act thereof over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. jy30-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892,

and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 35 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy16-td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS, AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

RICHARD WHITFORD, Manager.
my21-tf

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. jy30

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 47-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
The wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MOTIVE POWER
HERCULES Gas and Gasoline ENGINES

Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engines now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.

MAKES NO SMELL OR DIRT.

No double or false explosions, so frequent with this unreliable spark.

For Simplicity it Beats the World.
It Oils Itself Automatically.
No Batteries or Electric Spark.
It runs with a Cheaper Grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO
PALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Ed. Murphey and family returned from camp at the Lakes on Tuesday.

J. J. Stendernp and wife came over from Bodie on Tuesday.

W. P. Brandon went to Bodie on Wednesday to haul lumber for the Standard Con. electric plant scheme.

J. D. McDonnel, of Bodie, candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, came over on Wednesday to see if there were any barbed-wire fences in the way of his success.

Judge Virden and wife, and B. L. Simmons and wife, returned from their camping at Twin Lakes on Wednesday.

T. F. Fitzpatrick was up from Smith Valley on Wednesday.

Miss Cornelia Richards went to Coleville on Gelatt's stage yesterday, to take charge of the Antelope school, which will open on Monday next.

C. Kuhlmann, of Bodie, was in town yesterday.

Lon Murphey and family and Mrs Eby have gone to the Twin Lakes to camp a few days.

W. L. Austin and wife of San Francisco, and J. H. Griswold, formerly superintendent of the Dunderburg mine, arrived here on Thursday. Mr. Austin is Vice President of the Pyritic Smelting Company, of San Francisco, and has come here to examine the Dunderburg in the interest of his Company.

A. L. Butterfield, of Lundy, and S. B. Burkham, of Jordan, came to town yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. Kinney and family, Mrs. B. Summers and Miss Laura Summers came over from Mono Mills yesterday.

A. Rosenwald and J. Hammond are over from Lundy.

Will Meet.—The Republican County Committee will meet at Bodie this evening to make an apportionment and call a Convention to nominate County officers.—There are some in the party who prefer the Crawford plan of nominating, but whether the plan will be adopted or not remains to be seen. The nominations must be filed with the County Clerk not less than 30 days before the election, and the question to be considered by the Committee is whether an election can be called, held, and the returns received at headquarters and be acted on and a proper return made to the County Clerk in the time allowed by law. Under the Crawford plan the Committee would require time to arrange the ticket to be voted, and the printers must have time to get them out, and then they will require to be sent to the different precincts; and in addition to all this, voters must have sufficient notice of the day of election, to say nothing about giving proposed candidates sufficient time to notify the Committee of their desire to go on the ticket, and all must be done within thirty days. Can it be done? We doubt it.

Hustle, Boys!—Now that the harvest is over we hope our Bridgeport Band will give our people some music. We shall soon have a Republican meeting here at which Hon. John F. Davis, one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, will address us, he being our candidate for Congress, and we should show him every courtesy and give him a good reception, without regard to party affiliations. It is very probable that Caminetti, the Democratic nominee for Congress, will also visit Bridgeport, when he should be likewise well received, if we cannot give him our support as a community. So, brush up, boys, and give us a good "toot"

Take Notice.—Republicans throughout the country should bear in mind the Republican meetings to be held in this county this month—at Benton on the 14th, Bodie on the 15th, Bridgeport on the 16th, and Coleville on the 17th. Every one, whether Republican, Democrat, People's, Prohibition, or "any other man," should turn out and hear Hon. John F. Davis, said to be one of the finest speakers in the State of California.

Admission Day.—Friday next will be Admission Day—9th of September, and what are we going to do in its observance, or are we to let it pass unobserved? It is a legal holiday, and will be duly honored in most of the towns of the State. It is a good time to have a ball, if we can have no other observance of the Day. The harvest is over and our people may feel like "tripping it" a few hours on that night—it is so seldom they have a chance to dance.

Have You Registered?—If not, do so at once, as there is a registration agent at every precint in the county to attend to registering voters. Do not put off, as you might meet with an accident that would prevent your doing so in time, and thereby lose your vote. Every man, be he Republican or Democrat, should see that his name is on the Great Register before registration closes.

Mono Peaches.—The Inyo Register of the 26th extends thanks to J. L. C. Sherwin for a box of fine peaches, raised at his ranch in Round Valley, 7,000 feet above sea-level. The fruit is first-class in size and flavor. Mr. Sherwin's ranch is in Mono county.

A FIRE MEETING

The people of Bridgeport who feel an interest—and who among us does not—in the matter of providing appliances for the protection of our town from fire are requested to attend a meeting at Bryant's Hall on next Monday evening at 7:30 sharp, to consider matters pertaining to this subject. It is earnestly hoped there will be a large attendance, as in the multitude there may be much wisdom, and a satisfactory understanding arrived at in regard to the best plans to be adopted to protect our property. Let everybody turn out, and be on hand promptly at the hour named above—7:30

A Treat.—Those of our citizens who had the foresight to attend the services at the School House on Sunday last were favored with fine discourses by Rev. James S. McDonald, Presbyterian, of San Rafael, who took for his morning discourse, "Redemption," and in the evening "Citizenship in the Kingdom of Heaven." He is a pleasing and fluent speaker and was listened to with marked attention by all present and left a good impression. The fervent and impressive prayers by Rev. Mr. Croco, Presbyterian Pastor of Sonora, gave his hearers a desire to hear him in the pulpit, but as he was out for a vacation he left the sermonizing for Rev. McDonald. They left for home on Monday morning, but left many new friends here who would be pleased to have a visit from them again in the near future.

Legal Holiday.—Our ever-worked officers will have a rest on Monday next, it being Labor Day and a legal holiday, by order of the Governor. Don't forget, friends, to run your flags to the mast head in compliment to those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," which we have all been doing during these hot days. The editors, compositors, pressman and "Angel" of the Chronicle-Union will observe the day, and take "a rest."

Cheap Fare.—The fare on Gelatt's stage line between here and Carson via Mountain House, has been reduced to $10 to and from Carson. When a person can go from Bridgeport to Carson for $10 it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home—for some. With such a low fare, and fine, comfortable stages and fast and safe horses, with careful drivers, Gelatt's line cannot but be the favorite route to Nevada's Capital city.

The Moon and Mars.—Star gazers will witness a rare sight this evening—the occultation of Mars by the Moon. At 9 o'clock Mars will be seen close to the Moon, and at about 9:15 the planet will make its exit from sight and be out of sight until 10 o'clock or after. It will be an interesting sight and all should get front seats and take it all in, as it won't cost anything.

A Pointer.—For the first time in the history of the world the guests of the Windsor House at Ottawa, Canada, on Wednesday sat down to a dinner cooked by electricity. As Bodie will soon have an electric plant at hand, the above is a pointer for our friend, "mine host" Nat Boyd of the Occidental Hotel.

The Electric Plant.—James Logan, of this place, will to-day, we hear, complete his contract for furnishing and locating poles for the Standard Con. electric plant. We believe it is expected the plant will be ready to electrify its promoters about the first of December.

Be Careful.—Our people should be careful about throwing empty bottles and broken glass and crockery on our highways. Some day a valuable horse will be severely, if not permanently, injured by stepping on broken glass.

From Mono.—Thomas O'Hara, who was recently murdered in Carson, worked for T. B. Hickey in Antelope Valley and had some $50 when he left the ranch to go to Carson.

On Dit.—That a wedding is soon to be in Antelope. It is these little happenings, and the more of them that are pleasing to the Parsons.

Horse Hurt.—While rolling, Willie Sinclair's horse on Thursday got a large splinter in his back. He had to be thrown and Dr. Sinclair had to cut it out.

We are now enjoying lovely weather—cool nights and temperate days.

Statistics on Growth.

The year of greatest growth in boys is the 17th; in girls, the 14th. While girls reach full height in their 15th year they acquire full weight at the age of 20. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the 11th year; then girls become superior physically to the 17th year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in height, but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight, but not in height.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who is now in Paris, writes home to the Republican State Central Committee of that State, and among other things asks the following pertinent questions for free traders to answer:

"Is it not clear that every foreign manufactured product which it takes a day's work to create abroad and which is now manufactured in America will rob an American workingman of a day's work if it be imported from Europe?

Labor Day.—Monday next, the 5th, will be Labor Day and Governor Markham has made it a legal holiday. The Labor Unions of San Francisco and Sacramento have made great preparations for a grand parade.

Searles, the man who became a millionaire by marrying Mrs Hopkins, appraises her relatives to be worth about $2000 each. At least, that is what he has given them as their share of his dead wife's vast wealth. —Candelaria, Nev. Belt.

That shows Searles is liberal, as she did not consider her relatives worth appraising.

Considerable amusement is being had in Hill Democratic circles over the following bon mot of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, at Democratic national headquarters:—"We shall try hard to do as well for Cleveland and Stevenson as we did for Cleveland and Hendricks in 1888."

It is stated that a long first joint of a thumb shows will power; and a long second joint indicates strong logical or reasoning power; a thick, wide thumb indicates a person of marked individuality, while a broad knob at the end of the thumb is a sure indication of obstinacy.

It it thought that James G. Blaine will spend the Winter at Pasadena, as the guest of Joseph Medill, of Chicago, who has a Winter residence there.

Right or Wrong.

Which will ye have? It does seem as if some folks prefer to have the last condition of the liver rather than the first. They perpetually dose themselves with purgatives fatally without virtue as alteratives of liver trouble. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the successful candidate for the people's choice, and yet, popular and well known as it is, there are unfortunates who keep on trying the drastic remedies of former days.—It is to the intelligent portion of the public that the well known and longer tried properties of the Bitters appeal. Reason should be guided by experience in the matter of medication. "The best guide to our feet is the lamp of experience," said a great patriot of the early revolutionary period, and the exclamation is pregnant with truth. For over a third of a century the Bitters daily has met with the endorsement of people suffering from liver complaint, malaria, constipation, rheumatism, debility and troubles accompanied by dyspepsia. Latterly it has declared itself and been thoroughly approved as a remedy for "la grippe."

The Bishop creamery is a grand success, turning out an abundance of "gilt-edged" butter, and improvements are being made to the works from time to time.

The next annual encampment of the Knights of Pythias will be held at Washington.

Uncle Sam has invited all the nations of Europe to witness his naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1892. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1892

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1892.

$2,500 Premiums. $1,100 Purses.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBT. LOVE, E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, J. L. C. SHERWIN
C. A. WALTERS, T. F. A. CONNELLY, F. McIVER, A. H. ALLEN

ROBT. LOVE, President. C. W. CRAIG, Secretary. HENRY RHINE, Treasurer.

THE Mountain Resort OF THE Pacific Coast

has at last been located 320 miles north of San Francisco in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento canon in sight of Mount Shasta and at the foot of the wonderful Castle Crags, for which

THE TAVERN OF CASLLE CRAGS

is named. This location, at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Soda Creek has been chosen after mature deliberation as the most attractive spot on the Shasta Route. The all important item of rates is within the popular range, namely, $14 per week, and the tavern is

UNDER THE DEL MONTE MANAGEMENT.

As a few of the attractions, there may be named the high, dry, bracing mountain air, magnificent scenery, angling possibilities, mountain peaks, lakes and wild canons easily accessible by saddle trails, excellent hotel accommodations, etc., etc.

GEO. SCHONEWALD,
MANAGER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and
Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams—half price.

jy9 3m J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges, Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS

IN CALIFORNIA.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

A Reliable Description of Fashionable Life in London.

Money the Keystone of Success in the Smartest Circles—Luxury and Pleasure the Only Aims of the Wealthy.

An article by Lady Jeune in the North American Review on London society presents pictures and describes tendencies of the fashionable life of the English capital which are commanding much attention there because of her undoubted competency to deal with the subject. Lady Jeune is the wife of Justice Jeune, of the probate and divorce court, and both before and since his elevation to the bench she has occupied a position which has given her access to the society she criticises. She mingles in the guyest, or the "smart" set, and she can also look at it from the confines of the soberer circle of those who take a more serious view of life; for she frequents them both. Her social path is pleasant before her and not rough and thorny, and hence she is philosophical and not envious and rancorous. Lady Jeune starts out by referring to the revolution which London society is obviously undergoing. Luxury, ease, comfort, she says, have become the watchwords of the "smart set," or the circle which is most conspicuous and whose countenance is most sought for, and they are corrupting it "as surely and as certainly as they did that of ancient Rome." Amusement is its one aim. Men and women live only for pleasure. Money is "the keystone of success in the smartest London society," for great wealth is absolutely essential to provide the luxury demanded. It has always been necessary for that purpose, but now the money must be vastly more than ever before, since the cost of the life is vastly greater, and the standard of luxury is fixed by the possessors of fortunes unparalleled in the past.

Wealth being so essential to smart society, and most of its possessors in London being outside of the old nobility, of course a radical change in the composition of the circle of fashion has resulted. The new are taking the lead of the old in the grandeur of their entertainments and of those they draw about them. This social revolution has resulted in a revolution of morals and manners. Life has become a comedy, a play time. Serious views of its obligations are out of place in such a circle. The recent scandals in London society, which have been the talk of the world, Lady Jeune very reasonably attributes to "the easy-going manner in which women of the highest rank and culture have allowed the old-fashioned rules and restraints which governed society to be relaxed." As she says, very truly, women and not men are responsible for the tone and composition of society. They fix its moral standard, "and as women are virtuous or the reverse, so is their entourage." They have relaxed the former restraints each as regards herself, and the whole as regards each other. If the moral tone of the society has been lowered, it is because the moral tone of the women in it has fallen individually. This decline she acknowledges and declares frankly and flatly.

That this moral degradation is extreme she implies when she says that "we must feel infinite pity for the poor outcast women of the world who sin because they must live, while there can be nothing but a feeling of horror for women who set their virtue so low as to make it the price of dresses which will 'cut out' the toilettes of their women friends in society; nor can we have any but a feeling of contempt for the men who, marrying on small means, suddenly find their whole entourage changed by the addition of horses and carriages, French cooks and all the modern luxuries of a fashionable menage, and who shut their eyes and accept the gifts of the fairy godfather who has wrought all these miracles."

Prussian Suicides.

The number of suicides is not increasing largely in Prussia, as is generally supposed. In 1883 it was 6,171; in 1884, 5,900; in 1885, 6,028; in 1886, 6,212; in 1887, 5,808; in 1888 5,393; in 1889, 5,615; and in 1890, 5,965. It was highest in 1886, diminished very considerably in 1887 and 1888, and has been increasing again since. In 1884 and 1885 21 per 100,000 of the population committed suicide; in 1886, 22; in 1887, 21; and in 1888, 1889 and 1890, 19. The number of female suicides in the years from 1883 to 1890 was 201, 205, 202, 188, 203, 211, 211 and 215. The number of male suicides, however, is four times that of the female, for the number of men who killed themselves last year was 32 per 100,000 of the population and that of the women only 8. In Berlin the number of suicides, after some fluctuations, has increased, first slowly, and then rapidly, since 1886. From 1883 to 1890 it was 410, 369, 396, 366, 371, 380, 425 and 465. The number per 100,000 in the same years were 33, 29, 30, 27, 26, 27, 28 and 30. Relatively, then, the year 1883 had the highest number, while 1887 and 1888 had the lowest. In discussing these figures the Statistiche Korrespondenz points out that the apparent unfavorable prominence of Prussia in the matter of suicide may be due in no small degree to the great accuracy with which statistics are kept.

Six Brave Women.

The leader of the convict women of the Andamen islands, who saved six men from drowning last November, has, as a reward, been released from jail. Her five companions have obtained promotion and remission of their sentences for their bravery. These six women, it may be remembered, showed great courage when the Indian Marine steamer Enterprise was wrecked opposite their barracks. They rushed into the surf, and, holding on to one another, formed a chain out to where the survivors of the crew were struggling for life. The women fought bravely with the waves, which were up to their necks, and, in spite of the danger of being submerged, persisted in their task until the men were ashore.

THE PLAGUE OF AFRICA.

Terrible Devastation Effected Through the Alighting of a Cloud of Locusts.

The awful cloud, black in its center on account of the density, gray toward its borders, and scintillating on the side where the sun's rays fell, was advancing straight toward the oasis. In another moment I guessed the terrible reality, says Hilarion Michel, in the Chautauquan. It was an invasion of locusts bringing ravage and famine. Noise is the only antidote for this evil, the purpose being to frighten the locusts. A frightful and indescribable tumult now pervaded the city. It was a terrible confusion of sounds caused by the screams of men, women and children, and the clashing of pieces of iron and the firing of guns. From our standpoint we could witness part of the scene. The people were in their gardens, gathered around the palm trees, and no one was to be seen idle. The men and boys, each with a tin pot hanging upon his back, climbed the palms with astonishing rapidity and sat upon the top branches. But vainly did they exhaust their lung force and the energy of their arms; the awful, irreparable disaster fell upon the city; it was ruin for three-quarters of the population and a subsequent famine for all. During eight hours locusts rained upon the palms and upon all that was green. The trees were loaded with swarms of them, the soil was covered, and even in the streets the pedestrain could scarcely avoid crushing some at every step. Evening came, enveloped in a deep gloom of woe, and drove home the distressed and despondent people. The sun rose with bright, sparkling rays, showing the inhabitants the extent of their misfortune. The first sight was the present aspect of the lofty and graceful palms. The leaf stalks, denuded of the fringed borders, raised their points like spindles, the green dates, whose stalks had been devoured, were spread over the ground; the soil, which was previously covered with lucern and garden vegetables, was now bare as a trodden road; all verdure not too tough for the teeth of the insect had been annihilated. The desolation was complete and famine certain, for the products of the soil are the principal resource of those little clusters of life lost in the depths of the desert.

A FAMOUS ONYX STONE.

The American Syndicate Arranging to Send It to the World's Fair.

Some time last month these dispatches told of the fact that an effort would be made to exhibit at the world's fair the famous onyx stone found in one of the old mines of Onyx mountain in Mexico. The concessions granted by the government to the party of American capitalists included all mineral land in the mountain, and this stone, which has been left where it was found several years ago, is now the property of the syndicate. They have made arrangements for shipping it to Chicago some time this fall. The stone is oblong in shape, being seven by five by three feet in diameter and is very beautiful. It is carved with hieroglyphics and is evidently a memorial or sacrificial stone, for the workmanship indicates that it was done by the best artists of the time when it was quarried out. On the top is the figure of a man in bas relief surrounded by scroll work and hieroglyphics, and at the feet of this figure lie several figures of nude children. The figure of the man is life size and the face is most exquisitely carved, while at the upper right corner is the figure of a blazing sun. The man has a child in one hand and he holds a knife in the other and he looks toward the sun.

Only two of the sides are finished. These are decorated with scroll work in the shape of vines which twine around columns carved in relief in the onyx. The veining of the stone is of four colors and runs in layers horizontally, so that the top carving is in the nature of cameo work, while the sides are crossed with veining. At the upper end is an elevated place, while just above it are depressions, as if made to fit the head and neck of a person lying on the stone, while the figure of the man is in such a position that the victim would be compelled to lie on the carved surface, and consequently it is supposed by some to be a memorial stone.

The Telephone Service.

A telephone exchange having, it is now thought, about six hundred instruments, will be established in the world's fair grounds. Of this number about twenty-five will be toll telephones, which will be distributed conveniently about the grounds to be used by anyone upon payment of a small fee; some three hundred will be for exclusive use by the exposition officials and employes; and the remainder will be for commercial purposes. The exposition will furnish space and other accommodations for the requirements of the telephone company for office and service, and the company will put in the instruments free of cost. It is the intention of the telephone company to establish at the exposition the best exchange in the world. Only the most perfect instruments and metallic circuits will be used. The long distance copper lines to New York will be completed by the time the fair opens, and connections will be made directly with this line at Jackson park, independent of the Chicago exchange. Thus it is expected that through long distance telephones exhibitors will be enabled to talk to New York, Boston or Philadelphia without difficulty.

A Map in Needlework.

Mr. Samuel Owens, of Harriman, Tenn., has a rare curiosity in his possession—an heirloom that he could not be induced to part with. It is a white silk quilt on which a map of North Carolina was worked with needle and thread by Mr. Owens' grandmother when she was a pupil at school at Raleigh academy, and but fourteen years old. The map is perfect, having counties, towns, rivers, sounds, etc., displayed. This wonderful production was made in 1819, so that it is seventy-three years old. The little miss who wrought so deftly with her needle afterwards became Mrs. Harriet B. Harden. The quilt will be taken to the world's fair.

LONG LIVED PEOPLE.

A Region Where Centenarians Are Not Uncommon.

"I observe that when a man dies in this country at the age of one hundred years, or thereabouts, the papers elaborate on the occurrence in their news columns as if it were something wonderful," said Ramon Casanova, of Guadalajara, Mexico, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "I know a score or more of people in Mexico considerably more than one hundred years old and who give promise of living many years yet. There is a limited area in the state of Tamaulipas whose climate, water and general condition seem to induce longevity. I visited the neighborhood a few months since and saw five generations of one name living in the same house. The eldest male was said to be one hundred and thirty-two years old. He is shriveled and weazened, blind and almost dumb, but in other respects all of his vital functions appear to be strong and normal. There are, perhaps, fifty persons in the neighborhood whose lives have spanned a century. They are a pastoral people of Spanish and Aztec blood, and for generations have intermarried contrary to all the accepted laws of consanguinity. Their constitutions are not particularly robust and none of them is over 5 feet 6 inches tall. They are cut off from the rest of the world and are ignorant as to the great population of the globe, nor do they seem to have the slightest conception as to the mode of life of other people. They live in the most primitive way, and perhaps it is this absence of the tremendous pressure of modern civilization that largely conduces to their marvelous longevity."

LEGS OF UNEQUAL LENGTH.

The Reason Why People Lost in the Woods Walk in a Circle.

The fact that people lost on a desert or in a forest invariably walk in a circle is due to slight inequality in the length of the legs. Careful measurements of a series of skeletons have shown that only ten per cent. had the lower limbs equal in length; thirty-five per cent. had the right limb longer than the left; while in fifty-five per cent. the left leg was the longer. The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that a person will, unconsciously, take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will trend to the right or to the left, according as the left or right leg is the longer, unless the tendency to deviation is corrected by the eye. The left leg being more frequently the longer, as evidenced by measurement of the skeleton, the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite borne out by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfolded. Further, adds Pearson's Weekly, on measurement of the arms, it is found that in seventy-two per cent. the right arm is longer than the left; while in twenty-four per cent. the left arm is the longer, showing that a considerable majority of persons are right-handed and left-legged. The inequality in the length of the limbs is not confined to any particular sex or race, but seems to be universal in all respects.

A MOUNTED MODEL.

How the Artist of a Famous St. Petersburg Statue Did His Work.

Respecting the colossal statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg it is related that as soon as the artist had formed his conception of the design he communicated it to Empress Catharine, at the same time pointing out the impossibility of naturally representing so striking a position of man and animal without having before his eyes a horse and rider in the attitude she had devised. Gen. Melissino, an officer having the reputation of being the most expert as well as the boldest rider of the days, to whom the difficulties of the artist were made known, offered to ride daily one of Count Alexis Orloff's best Arabians to the summit of a steep artificial mound formed for the purpose, accustoming the horse to gallop up to it, and to halt suddenly with the forelegs raised, pawing the air over the brink of a precipice. This dangerous experiment was carried into effect by the general for some days in the presence of several spectators and of the artist, who sketched the various movements and parts of the groups from day to day, adds Pearson's Weekly, and was thus enabled to produce, perhaps, the finest, certainly the most correct, statue of the kind in Europe.

Marking on Steel.

The street fakir who sells you a bottle containing a fluid with which you can write your name on a knife blade never fails to secure patronage, although the fluid he sells is so badly diluted that it only does its work indifferently well. In order to mark steel tools and other articles distinctly, it is only necessary to grease the substance with wax or tallow and then scratch the name and address in the wax. When this is done, a few drops of nitric acid poured on will speedily eat into the steel and etch the name quite deeply. If enough acid is used it is possible to cut right through the blade.

Socialism in the Army.

Five years ago one Jacklin, a Hungarian, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at Pesth, capital of Hungary, for having participated in revolutionary propaganda. He afterward managed to be received into the imperial army and advanced to the rank of sergeant. He has now been placed under arrest again, under the accusation of having propagated socialistic views and papers in the army and to have written articles for socialistic papers exposing the bad treatment suffered by soldiers of the Austrian army. He was quartered at the city of Agram and will be tried there.

Drinking While Speaking.

One of the most peculiar features of French parliamentary life is the custom of drinking while addressing the house. No sooner does a deputy or senator ascend the rostrum than a glass filled with his own favorite brew is placed before him.

COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

A Vase Containing One Thousand Pennyweights of Gold—Other Rare Relics.

A copper clock with rock-crystal and gold-quartz dial, made for the Paris exposition, 1889, is a masterpiece of the luxurious application of art to the mechanism of horology. The most important piece which I know of Mocamo or Japanese mixed metals, consisting of a vase thirty inches in height, the body of which is made of gold and silver, shawdo, shakado and shuibuichi metals, on a body of silver, is worthy of the collection of an emperor, says a writer in the Collector. This vase contains one thousand pennyweights of gold. It was especially intended for the Paris exposition of 1889, and is many times larger than any known object of this class of metal work—a sort of tour-de-force with its producers. There is an ivory bust of a Florentine boy and another of Marie de Medici, by the renowned French carver, A. Moreau Vautier. The latter is ornamented with silver lacework collar, pearls, diamonds and other jewels. The former has a cap and a collar set with small rubies and diamonds. Some remarkable specimens are shown of etched, pierced and enameled silver, the enameling being of an opaque dull color, frequently four or five shades of color in one space or cloisonne. A true curiosity is a bead cloak of exceptional beauty and size made by a Sioux Indian squaw. The survival of the wonderful art of the vanished aborginal races of this country is marked in this garment. The collection owns the original, life-size bronze group of "The Lost Dogs—Siberian Hounds," by Mathilde Thomas, exhibited by her in the 1881 salon, and a grizzly bear and an American bison, in bronze—companion pieces of American subjects modeled and cast in the Tiffany silver works. Of Bardienne reproductions of the famous Barye bronzes, there is a full line, each piece selected with the utmost care by comparison with the original model. Exactness could go no further than with these reproductions, in which every essential quality of the original model is preserved. Among the choicest of the Baryes are the "Stag and Jaguar," "Tiger Walking," "Jaguar and Crocodile," "Bull and Tiger," "Stag Calling, or Challenging a Foe," "Lion Walking," the glorious single "Stag," "Turkish Horse" and "Eagle and Heron."

REGARDING ELEPHANTS.

They Don't Have the Story Book Kind of Love for Their Keepers.

"Talking of elephants, you read a good many fool stories about them," remarked Bill Newman, the veteran trainer at the Madison Square garden, to a New York Commercial reporter; "stories that don't go much on facts and a heap on fancy.

"The principal one of them, the one you always see in the children's picture books, is that the elephant truly loves his keeper and will defend him at any cost. I've been training the beasts for over twenty-two years, and in all that time I've met about five elephants that would fight for the man who took care of them.

"Kindness helps in a way, but the only method to get and keep absolute control over those animals is to use the steel freely and for all it's worth.

"Once you earn their respect you're safe as long as you choose to stay with them, but once let them doubt your ability to control and punish them and you'd better get your policy paid, for you'll never know when you'll be sent up the center pole by a stamp or a blow. Children are easy to bring up compared with elephants. With the former you can indulge in all sorts of moods, but with the latter you must preserve one tone at all times.

"A trainer who varies the treatment of his charges, rewards them when they ought to be punished, and vice versa, won't live long. The beast, unable to reason out what's expected of him, gets worried, and generally ends matters by laying out the gentleman who's annoying him. This you can lay down as standard rule: If you ever let an elephant get away with a bluff, no matter how small it is, you're never safe with him after that.

"Really bad elephants are few and the majority of them have been made so by dishonest trainers. These men teach one particular animal in their care to attack everyone but themselves, and thus heighten their own value and win reputations for their valor in bossing an elephant that everybody is afraid of.

"Do I think that I will be killed in harness? Well, I haven't given much thought to that. A dozen elephants have tried to settle me so far, but I fooled them all, and it'll take a pretty smart one to corner me."

Making Telescope Lenses.

The average layman has no conception of the numberless difficulties which beset the firm which undertakes to cast the lenses for a large telescope. Sometimes, and, in fact, usually, these attempts are attended with the most annoying discouragements. Of the two great lenses, which, together, are to form the forty-inch glass of the Lick observatory, in California, the first one is safe in a Cambridge factory. The second lens was in process of construction in Paris by Mantois; but while it was in the furnace it exploded into a thousand fragments. This mishap so upset Mantois that he disappeared from Paris for six weeks and could not be found. But eventually he returned and began work again on a new lens.

A Sharp Boy.

The Dundee Weekly News tells a good story of a north of Scotland country lad's back-action shrewdness. The boy, having hurt his leg, was taken by his mother to a "bone setter" in whom she had great faith. The leg was duly examined, and it was found necessary to haul it very severely, in order, as the bone setter said, to "get the bone in." The lad was liberal with his screams while this was going on, but eventually the bone was "got in," and the patient was told that he would be all right in a few days. "Didn't Davie do the thing well?" said the joyous mother. "Aye, he did, mither," answered the lad; "but I wisna sic a feel as tae gi'e him ma sair leg."

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.